

# Hongkong Daily Press.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1911

## MAIL NOTICE

The *Delta* with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here tomorrow.  
The *Avon* with the English Mail left Singapore on Saturday the 18th inst. at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on Monday at noon. This packet brings the parcels mails closed in London for dispatch by the all sea route on the 18th October and for dispatch overland on the 25th October.

FOR	PER	DATE
Kobe and Yokohama	Kilano Maru	Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Triumph	Thursday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Hangchow	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Doona	Thursday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Bai Tai	Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore	Frederick	Thursday, 23rd, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Koradia	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Acacia	Thursday, 23rd, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tinian	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Hollow and Haiphong	Ban Kiang	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikhi	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Changshing	Friday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Mori	Gregory	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Seigon	Telemachus	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle	Yawata Maru	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Sandakan	Mauweng	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Sumatra, India via Tutuorin.  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this mail.  
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 24th inst. at 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Cebu, and Iloilo.  
SHANGHAI  
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta  
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama  
Swatow  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Manila (Taking mails for Cebu and Iloilo)  
Port Darwin, Thursday Is., Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta  
Wohaiwei and Tientsin  
Swatow  
Manila Cebu and Iloilo

## ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

POSTPONEMENT OF MILITARY FIXTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the Military Training the Football Fixtures with the R.O.Y.L., R.G.A., and the R.E. have been postponed. A rearrangement of these fixtures will appear as soon as possible.  
By order,  
ALEX. P. STORRIE,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1911.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the matter of the Estate of Li Si Yuen late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 No. 2 of 1897, made an order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above estate to the 31st day of December, 1911.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

HUGH A. NISBET,  
Official Administrator.  
Dated this 21st day of November, 1911.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
MACAO.

NOTICE.

THE Government of Macao, through the Harbour Office hereby announces that for the space of 10 days from the publication of this Notice in the Government Gazette, which will expire on the 27th November, 1911, at 4 o'clock p.m., it will receive TENDERS for the construction of SIX BUOYS of mild steel to mark the Macao Outer Harbour.

Tenders should be forwarded in sealed covers, addressed to the Harbour Master, up to the aforementioned date, in conformity with the terms and conditions which may be seen in Macao Harbour Office and in the Portuguese Consulate, Hongkong.

ALBERTO THEOPHILO RIBEIRO,  
Acting Harbour Master,  
Harbour Master Office, Macao,  
16th November, 1911.

## INTIMATIONS

### LOST

FOX TERRIER BITCH, Head, brown marking, one brown spot over tail, from S.S. *Lacres*. Answers to the name "Kitty." Finder will be rewarded.

H. H. H.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1911.

### ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

THE Annual Dinner of the above Club is to take place in the Club's Room on Saturday, the 25th inst.

F. P. SHROFF,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1911.

### NOTICE.

CAPITAL for Bona-fide Industrial Schemes and Concessions, Municipal or Commercial Loans arranged.

Application to be treated strictly confidential. Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Dated the 16th day of November, 1911.

### EXCHANGE

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS

November 23rd.

London	11 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	11 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	11 1/2
Paris	23 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	23 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	23 1/2
Germany	189
On demand	189
New York	44 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
Bombay	137 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	137 1/2
Bank, on demand	138
Calcutta	137 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	137 1/2
Bank, on demand	138
Shanghai	75 1/2
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	76
Yokohama	90
On demand	90
Manila	90 1/2
On demand	90 1/2
Singapore	78 1/2
On demand	78 1/2
Batavia	110 1/2
On demand	110 1/2
Haiphong	110 1/2
On demand	110 1/2
Saigon	110 1/2
On demand	110 1/2
Bangkok	314
On demand	314
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	310 7/8
Gold Leaf, 130 fine, per ton	3650
Bar Silver, per 100	26

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE REVOLUTION.

SUN YAT SEN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The famous revolutionary leader Dr Sun Yat Sen has started for China, after spending a week in London.

He told his friend, Dr. Cantlie, that he was not anxious for the Premiership but he would accept it if his services were any good to China.

He ridiculed the idea of breaking up the country into many Republics and asserted that the people wanted a good central Government.

### YUAN SHI KAI INTERVIEWED.

H.E. Yuan Shih Kai, interviewed by the Times correspondent, stated that he was determined to spare no effort to re-establish a stable Government and to preserve the country from disintegration. Hence, he was advocating the retention of the present dynasty as a limited monarchy, which would be an emblem of power and a bond ensuring the integrity of the Empire.

He believed that seven-tenths of the population were still conservative, and there were already signs of disunion among the revolutionaries, the views of those in the North being irreconcilable with those in the South.

The overthrow of the present dynasty, he added, might be succeeded by a counter-revolution, and there would be no peace in the Empire for several decades amid such chaos.

### SIR ROBERT HART'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The late Sir Robert Hart left £140,000.

### BRITAIN'S DECLINING POPULATION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The quarterly return of the Registrar General shows a remarkable decline in the natural increase of the population of England and Wales, the increase being only 81,645, which represents a falling off of over 40,000 on the returns of any of the three preceding years.

### CANADIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Borden, the Premier, welcomed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment as a test of the unity of the Government on the question of the Navy. He said the late Government proposed an expenditure of fifty million dollars during a decade and planned a Fleet which would be useless as a fighting force and obsolete by the time it was completed. He intimated that the Government would not proceed with such expenditure. The whole question must be reconsidered, pains must be taken to ascertain the conditions confronting the Empire and they must be prepared to do their duty as citizens of Canada and the Empire.

### THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey stated that unless Russia was permitted to export at least half a million tons of sugar westwards during the current season, the Government would not withdraw from the Brussels Convention from September 1913, which was the earliest date possible. The British representatives to the meeting of the Convention to be held next month would be instructed accordingly.

### GERMAN COLONIAL RAILWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A Bill has been submitted to the Reichstag to extend the railway from Tabora (Africa) to Ujiji.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Lord Andrew Jameson Anderson, Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, who was born at Ayr in 1815.

### THE DISTRESS AT HANKOW.

SHANGHAI, November 22nd.

The burning of Hankow has rendered thousands homeless and destitute. Many escaped with only the clothing they were wearing, losing everything. The approach of winter finds them facing acute distress. The rich inhabitants, who have enjoyed a reputation for benevolence, are suffering with the others and most of them are hopelessly ruined.

The famous Relief Committee of Shanghai has undertaken to respond to pressing appeals for aid that have come through a Hankow Committee, and urgently solicits immediate aid from other parts in China to meet the growing distress.

Contributions should be sent to Mr. C. R. Scott, treasurer, International Bank, Shanghai.

[This appeal was apparently cabled to us by the Relief Committee.]

### JAPANESE FINANCES.

TOKYO, November 22nd.

The Cabinet, after protracted conferences, has decided on great reductions in the budget estimates, involving the postponement for a year of naval expansion, the shelving of broad gauge railways, exhibition projects and harbour constructions, and the reduction of railway outlays.

### ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent wires that a confidential speech delivered by Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter before the Budget Committee on the 19th inst. was officially published to-day. The Chancellor said the signatories to the Algeiras Agreement were informed on June 30th of the despatch of a German warship to Agadir. In addition, Great Britain was informed on July 1st that Germany was compelled to comply with an appeal from business houses to undertake the protection of the lives and property of German subjects and protégés in Southern Morocco till order was restored in that country. But recognising that France might be unable to return to the "status quo ante," Germany prepared to directly negotiate with France for a final understanding regarding Morocco.

Herr Kiderlin-Waechter, continuing, said that during the Franco-German negotiations England made no inquiry either of the Ambassador in London or the Government in Berlin respecting the foregoing communication. Not till July 21st, the day of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, did an interview take place between Sir Edward Grey and the German Ambassador at the instance of the former. Sir Edward Grey then expressed an opinion of Germany's attitude, based on statements in the "French" and British Press. Sir Edward Grey said that as the German demands were so far-reaching as to be unacceptable to France, there was a risk that the negotiations would be without result, and then the question would arise—What is Germany doing in the closed harbour of Agadir, which is suitable for construction into a war port and hinterland? Sir Edward Grey said that Agadir involved British interests, and therefore the time had come for England to participate in the negotiations. He declared in the interview that he wished to emphasise the desired meeting because he did not desire to be confronted with facts which compelled him to take up an attitude the result of which, in a political situation already sufficiently complicated, would assume a decidedly more difficult and more serious form.

The Ambassador replied denying that Germany's demands were unacceptable, and said it would be more correct for England to wait until able to prove that any British interest was affected by Germany's action. If France did not consider the recognition of her claim to Morocco equivalent to German demands in another field, then France must put up with the presence of a German warship in Morocco. As part of the bargain, England has been compensated with Egypt, but Germany had been given compensation nowhere. The Ambassador added that he knew nothing concerning the supposition that Germany would build a naval station at Agadir.

### MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A party of militant suffragists attempted to make a raid upon the House of Commons last night, but found the approaches barred by police. Individuals, however, attempted to break through the cordon and were repulsed and arrested. Afterwards groups of women armed with cloth bags containing stones and attached with tapes which they used as slings walked from Whitehall along the Strand and smashed the windows of public offices, shops, and restaurants. Altogether 223 arrests were made.

### FIGHTING AT HANKOW.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Telegram from Hankow state that further severe fighting has taken place. The insurgents have again secured a footing on the Hankow side of the river.

### TANGIER'S FUTURE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M. de Selves announced in the Foreign Affairs Committee that Tangier would probably be put under international control.

### BERGANDS ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP WUCHOW.

BUT SUFFER A SEVERE DEFEAT

The river steamer *Linfan*, which arrived from Wuchow yesterday, brought news of a battle which was fought on the waterfront between a band of robbers numbering upwards of 30 and about 500 foreign drilled troops. The robbers, who arrived at the port in a gunboat and a number of lighters on Saturday night, appear to have sent an envoy to the Taotai demanding that he hand over to them the money in the local Treasury. This the Taotai refused to do, and on the demand being renewed on Sunday afternoon the robbers were given an hour to leave the port. But they made no preparations to depart, and apparently none to defend themselves, probably thinking that the town was unguarded. In the interval the foreign drilled troops reached the bank under whatever they could, and deployed in the vicinity where the craft of the robbers were anchored. At the hour's grace was not availed of, the Taotai promptly proved that he was a man of his word. The order to fire was given. A volley rang out and the robbers dropped like ninjas on the decks of the vessels. The firing was renewed until the docks were cleared, so that 65 of the bandits taking to the water in the hopes of reaching land and escaping. They were successful in reaching land, but were all taken prisoner by the troops and subsequently beheaded, while their vessels, including the gunboat which is believed to have been commandeered, were burned. The robbers are believed to have arrived at Wuchow from Canton.

When off Seikan on her homeward voyage, a place about fifty miles from Hongkong, the *Linfan* passed two flotillas of what appeared to be revolutionaries, evidently proceeding to some centre where troops were stationed. They appeared to be a lot of rustics from some way-back village, an officer informed our representative, and as they proceeded on their way some were bowing, some playing stringed musical instruments, while others were discharging antique and dangerous looking weapons. Their appearance looked as wretched as their mode was wild and weird.

### THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The general strike of compositors with whom are associated the machine hands and the bookbinders, continues, and the "Daily Press" Office remains without a single Chinese in any of these departments. We are quite sure that most of the men would only be too glad to return to work, but notwithstanding the assurance of police protection, they fear to defy the order of the Guild's executive. We learn that on it becoming known that wholesale prosecutions were contemplated by the Chinese master printers a large number of the men departed on Tuesday night for Canton, the three being paid out of Guild funds. We are informed that these men before they left, threatened death to the men who went back to their employment without the sanction of the Guild's executive.

Thirty-six Chinese printing offices are affected by the strike of all the European offices. Not one of the nine Chinese newspapers in the Colony has been able to make an appearance since Saturday morning.